

# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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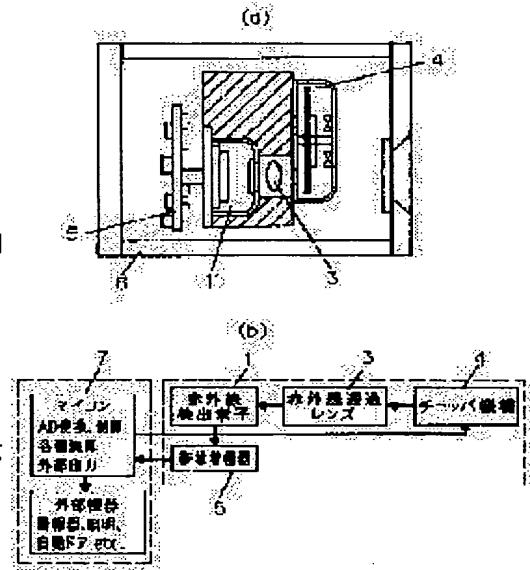
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MATSUSHIRO HIDEO

## (54) PYROELECTRIC INFRARED DETECTOR

### (57)Abstract:

**PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED:** To provide a small pyroelectric infrared detector having simple structure in which the probability of detecting passing through a warm object, e.g., a human body is enhanced.

**SOLUTION:** The pyroelectric infrared detector comprises a plurality of pyroelectric infrared detection elements arranged one-dimensionally, an infrared transmission lens 3, a chopper mechanism 4, and a band amplifier 5 disposed in the rear of infrared element and amplifying a signal generated in the infrared element selectively, all of which are housed in one housing. A plurality of such pyroelectric infrared detectors are arranged and a two-dimensional or three-dimensional human body passing detection band is provided. Passing through an object, e.g., human body is detected, based on the time series detection of signals outputted from the infrared detection elements.



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CLAIMS

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[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] An infrared lens arranged in 1 box ahead of two or more pyroelectric infrared elements arranged by one dimension and said infrared element, A pyroelectric infrared detection device arranging a band pass amplifier for carrying out selection amplification of the signal generated in an infrared element a chopper mechanism for exciting change of incidence infrared rays, and behind said infrared element, and measuring temperature of a range corresponding to two or more pyroelectric infrared elements.

[Claim 2] A pyroelectric infrared detection device characterized by detection of passage of warm temperature objects, such as a human body, by arranging said pyroelectric infrared detection device in one or more passage parts of warm temperature objects, such as a human body, and constituting an infrared detection belt.

[Claim 3] They are plurality and the pyroelectric infrared detection device according to claim 2 which allotted so that it might be parallel, and was characterized by detection of a passing direction, and detection of movement speed according to a difference of passage detection time of warm temperature objects, such as a human body, about a two-dimensional infrared detection belt constituted by two or more pyroelectric infrared detection devices in said pyroelectric infrared detection device.

[Claim 4] The pyroelectric infrared detection device according to claim 2 detecting receipts and payments of warm temperature objects, such as a human body to infrared detection space constituted by combining a two-dimensional infrared detection zone without a dead angle constituted by said two or more pyroelectric infrared detection devices in three dimensions.

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

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### [Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the measurement of object surface temperature and the objective passage detection which used the pyro infrared sensor.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, there were what is depended on a quantum type infrared sensor as a method which measures temperature by non-contact, and a thing to depend on a thermal type infrared sensor. a quantum type infrared sensor — sensitivity — it is high, and although speed of response is also quick, cooling is required and unsuitable for a noncommercial use. On the other hand, a thermal type infrared sensor has comparatively low sensitivity, and although speed of response is slow, since it is unnecessary, it is put in practical use in the public welfare commercial scene.

[0003] The pyro infrared sensor which used the pyroelectric effect also in the thermal type infrared sensor is often used as a noncommercial use. Drawing 16 (a) is structural drawing of the pyro infrared sensor used for human body detection, and 1' is a pyroelectric infrared detector and it has one infrared detector. 2 is the Fresnel lens which comprised polyethylene resin. Fresnel lens 2 has a lighting distribution characteristic like drawing 16 (b) in an angle of visibility. Said pyro infrared sensor has the differentiation output characteristic, and only when incidence infrared rays change, it generates an output. Therefore, when people pass through the front of said pyro infrared sensor, the infrared rays from a human body enter into a pyro infrared sensor intermittently with the lighting distribution characteristic of Fresnel lens 2, and the signal according to this serves as an output accompanying movement of a human body.

[0004] By acquiring a lighting distribution characteristic like drawing 17 (b) using Fresnel lens 2 and the infrared transmission lens 3 of the four pyroelectric infrared detectors 1 and products made of polyethylene resin which have been arranged like drawing 17 (a), The move direction is detectable according to the time lag of the output signal from each infrared detector in accordance with movement of a human body. For example, when a human body is detected by the infrared detector 1-3 after detecting a human body by the infrared detector 1-1, as shown in drawing 17 (c), it means that the human body had moved in the direction shown by the arrow of 15 of drawing 17 (b). The pyro infrared sensor which detects the move direction of such a human body is also put in practical use.

[0005] Drawing 18 is a sectional view of the thermal image sensing device which used the pyroelectric infrared detector. Two or more pyroelectric infrared elements 1 are arranged by pyroelectric infrared-detector 1' like drawing 2 at one dimension. While making the arrangement direction carry out horizontal rotation with the stepping motor of 6, a two-dimensional thermal image can be obtained by entering infrared rays periodically according to the chopper mechanism of 4. By measuring the radiation temperature of a floor or a wall, the thermal image sensing device of drawing 18 also has the example used as a means to realize comfortable control of air-conditioning equipment.

[0006] The thing using the near infrared ray (a) and phototube (b) which divided the light-emitting part and the light sensing portion into human body passage detection like drawing 19 is used for the automated wicket, the entrance and exit gate, door, and wall of the station.

[0007]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, although they can detect body detection, the move direction, etc., since drawing 16 and the pyro infrared sensor of composition like 17 have the differentiation output characteristic, if a human body stands it still, the body detection of them will become impossible. In the pyro infrared sensor of drawing 17, the move direction of a human body is restricted to the move direction detection to a total of 12 directions in three directions each from an infrared detector.

[0008] When a human body passage detecting method as shown in drawing 19 (a) and (b) bypasses the beam of light which adjustment of the optic axis 16 of a light sensing portion and a light-emitting part takes accuracy and also with which human being connects a light-emitting part and a light sensing portion intentionally, it will lose the function.

[0009] Although a thermal image sensing device like drawing 18 has a chopper mechanism, measurement of the temperature of an object surface is possible for it and detection of a stillness human body is also possible. In order to move two or more infrared detectors arranged by one dimension like drawing 5 (a) and to obtain a two-dimensional thermal image, the time for several seconds is required as the time, and it is unsuitable for passage detection of a human body etc. In order to perform horizontal rotation, it is not suitable for performing the temperature survey of a specific place continuously. In addition, since it has the stepping motor and level rotating part for a horizontal rotation drive in a box, it is not suitable for the miniaturization of the device itself.

[0010] The pyro infrared sensor, the human body passage detection, and the thermal image sensing device which are conventional examples had the above-mentioned technical problem.

[0011] This invention solves the technical problem of the above-mentioned conventional example, and an object using two or more pyroelectric infrared detectors arranged by one dimension of this invention is to constitute the pyroelectric infrared detection device of a small and easy structure.

[0012] This invention constitutes the passage sensing device of warm temperature objects, such as a human body, using the above-mentioned pyroelectric infrared detection device. While providing the infrared detection region which is not about a dead angle to a human body passage part, device installation can be performed easily, and it aims at raising the probability of passage detection of warm temperature objects, such as a human body, or information.

[0013]

[Means for Solving the Problem] Two or more pyroelectric infrared elements by which this invention was arranged by one dimension in 1 box in order to solve an aforementioned problem. A band pass amplifier for carrying out selection amplification of the signal generated in an infrared element is formed a chopper mechanism for exciting change of an infrared lens arranged ahead of said infrared element and incidence infrared rays, and behind said infrared element.

[0014] By what this pyroelectric infrared detection device is installed in a passage belt of warm temperature objects, such as a human body, for. The move directions and detection probability of a warm temperature object, such as a human body, are raised by detecting passage of warm temperature objects, such as a human body, using a temperature change of a time series outputted from a pyroelectric infrared detection device, or combining two or more said pyroelectric infrared detection devices.

[0015]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Two or more pyroelectric infrared elements by which this invention was arranged by one dimension in the 1 box, By having formed the band pass amplifier for carrying out selection amplification of the signal generated in the infrared element the chopper mechanism for exciting change of the infrared lens arranged ahead of said infrared element and incidence infrared rays, and behind said infrared element, While the radiation temperature of the part corresponding to two or more infrared detectors arranged by one dimension is that it is simultaneous and continuously detectable, an easy and small pyroelectric infrared detection device can be provided. A portable pyroelectric infrared detection device can be provided by providing the microcomputer which has input and output, or operating the apparatus arranged within and without the box.

[0016] In addition, the same function as the thermal image sensing device of a conventional

example is added by moving this pyroelectric infrared detection device perpendicularly to the arrangement direction of an infrared detector.

[0017]This pyroelectric infrared detection device can be easily installed in the passage belt of warm temperature objects, such as a human body, and can raise the move directions and detection probability, such as a human body, by detecting passage of a human body etc. or combining two or more these pyroelectric infrared detection devices.

[0018]

[Example]Hereafter, the pyroelectric infrared detection device in one example of this invention is explained with a drawing.

[0019]Drawing 1 (a) shows the sectional view of the pyroelectric infrared detection device which is one example.

1' is the infrared detector constituted by one dimension by the arranged pyroelectric infrared detector 1 like drawing 2.

3 is an infrared passage lens and obtains the luminous intensity distributions a and b which spread in band-like [ of drawing 3 ] with the infrared detector 1 of infrared-detector 1', —h. That is, a pyroelectric infrared detection device detects said each band-like luminous intensity distributions a and b and the radiation infrared rays of the portion corresponding to —h. 4 is a chopper mechanism which becomes a rotor of a flat motor from the disk which has notching in part, and if the chopper mechanism 4 is operated with a constant period like drawing 4, incidence infrared rays will also change synchronizing with this. And an electric signal output is excited by the pyroelectric infrared element 1 corresponding to change of these incidence infrared rays.

[0020]This electric signal output V is proportional to the difference of the 4th power each of absolute temperature  $T_c$  of a chopper, and under-test object surface absolute temperature  $T_b$  like (1) type according to Stephen Boltzmann's principle.

[0021]

$$V = k_1 - (T_b^4 - T_c^4) \quad (1)$$

(However,  $k_1$  proportionality constant)

However, when the difference of under-test object surface absolute temperature  $T_b$  and absolute temperature  $T_c$  of a chopper is small, it changes linearly to the difference of  $T_b$  and  $T_c$ , and the electric signal output V can be expressed like (2) types.

[0022]

$$V = k_2 - (T_b - T_c) \quad (2)$$

(However,  $k_2$  proportionality constant)

5 of drawing 1 is a band pass amplifier which makes the cycle of a chopper a central pass band, and it amplifies the obtained electric signal output V while it reduces the influence of commercial power, such as 50/60 Hz, the noise of the thermal low frequency of an infrared detector, etc.

[0023]Therefore, if  $k_2$  is calculated, the difference of under-test object surface absolute temperature  $T_b$  and absolute temperature  $T_c$  of a chopper, (2) If it can compute easily by  $V/k_2$  and the formula shows absolute temperature  $T_c$  of the chopper beforehand, under-test object surface absolute temperature  $T_b$  will be calculated like (3) types.

[0024]

$$T_b = T_c + V/k_2 \quad (3)$$

Although the thermal image sensing device of drawing 18 also performs the temperature survey of the portion corresponding to each pyroelectric infrared detector 1 by the formula of (1) – (3), Since the pyroelectric infrared detection device of this invention does not contain the stepping motor 6 in a box, it can perform the temperature survey of a particular part continuously while it can miniaturize a device.

[0025]Detection of a thermal image is possible like the thermal image sensing device of drawing 18 by making the arrangement direction and perpendicular direction of the pyroelectric infrared

element 1 carry out horizontal rotation (a) of this pyroelectric infrared device, or moving it to them linearly like drawing 5, (b).

[0026]Drawing 1 (b) shows the block diagram of the functional order of this pyroelectric infrared detection device 8, and drawing 6 shows the flow of operation of this pyroelectric infrared detection device. In order to perform temperature detection by a pyroelectric infrared detection device, Carry out the AD translation of the electric signal output V of each pyroelectric infrared detector 1, or (102), (3) The microcomputer 7 which calculates a formula (103) is required, and this microcomputer 7 calculates control of the chopper mechanism 4 (101), other passage detection, the move direction detection, etc. (104), and also performs the output (106) of that result. The pyroelectric infrared detection device 8 portable by building in the microcomputer 7, an output displaying function, a power supply, etc. in the box of the pyroelectric infrared detection device 8 of drawing 1 (a) can be provided.

[0027]Two or more passage detection ranges can be obtained like drawing 7 by installing the band-like luminous intensity distributions a and b of the pyroelectric infrared detection device of drawing 3, and —h in object pass bands, such as people. This pyroelectric infrared detection device 8 change of the radiation infrared rays from an object according to the chopper mechanism 4 by performing detection of the electric output signal of (2) types, and calculation of the object surface temperature of (3) types continuously, For example, the change of a state with rapid change of the electric signal output V, change (b) of detection temperature, etc. accompanying object passage of a human body etc. can be caught like drawing 8 (a). Detection of situations [ as opposed to / by this / a passage detection range ], such as passage and stillness, is possible. In order to detect change of the radiation infrared rays of a passing object, it is not necessary to adjust the optic axis of a light-emitting part like the passage sensing device of drawing 19, and a light sensing portion with this pyroelectric infrared detection device simple substance.

[0028]Since the lighting distribution characteristics a and b of the pyroelectric infrared detection device 8 and —h spread in the flabellate form from the pyroelectric infrared detection device like drawing 3, while a dead angle exists widely, the neighborhood of the pyroelectric infrared detection device 8, Since each pyroelectric infrared detector 1 opens an interval like drawing 2 and is allotted, the dead angle to produce also exists. Therefore, dead angles are reducible while being able to obtain a passage detecting band like drawing 9 (a) by making two pyroelectric infrared detection device 8-1,8-2 counter, and arranging. Since the passage detecting band of the pyroelectric infrared detection device 8 is determined by the field angle of the infrared transmission lens 2, it can expand a two-dimensional passage detecting band by arranging the combination of (a) in a lengthwise direction like drawing 9 (b). By constituting a two-dimensional passage detecting band, as shown in drawing 10 (a) and (b), and it being also possible to lose a dead angle thoroughly and performing passage detection with two or more pyroelectric infrared detection devices, using the pyroelectric infrared detection device 8 two or more, Since it is complemented by other pyroelectric infrared detection devices even if one of plurality breaks down while being able to raise the probability of passage detection, when a passage detection system is constituted, the reliability of a system also improves.

[0029]Two independent passage detecting bands can be provided by arranging two pyroelectric infrared detection device 8-A and B in parallel like drawing 11. By observing the object passage detecting point 9 by the rapid change of state of the electric signal output of each infrared detector, or the abrupt change of detection temperature in time like drawing 8, If measurement of the transit time 10 and the width of the passage detecting band are known in addition to movement in the direction of [ from pyroelectric infrared detection device 8-A ] 8-B and detection of a halt condition as shown in drawing 12, Detection of movement speed is also possible, and when even each infrared detector level analyzes the change of state of an object passage detecting point, an "oblique direction" and detection of saying [ having crossed "for it to be straight" ] are possible for objects, such as a human body, for example. By installing two or more pyroelectric infrared devices 8 in parallel like drawing 13, it is detectable to change of the still more detailed move direction of a human body, a state, or movement speed. It is also possible to carry out each passage detecting band like drawing 9 or drawing 10, and to constitute it, and as mentioned above, it leads to improvement in accuracy, such as detection

probability, the move direction, a state, and movement speed.

[0030]The information on ON recession to space is acquired by constituting drawing 9 and the two-dimensional passage detecting band of 10, 11, and 12 which comprised two or more pyroelectric infrared detection devices in three dimensions like drawing 14. For example, if O (11) and the direction which comes out are detected as x (12), the direction included in the space area which comprised two or more pyroelectric infrared detection devices 8 like drawing 15, If it enters from ""which entered from A side and went by appearance to C side" A side and the information and space which are called "movement to E side etc. which were left are made into the room, information, including staying-in-the-room time or absent time, can also be acquired (drawing 15).

[0031]Thus, this pyroelectric infrared detection device can perform passage detection of a human body, and crime prevention and safety can be raised by operating the alarm and lighting which were arranged outside based on the information acquired by the result, opening and closing of the door of an automatic door/elevator, etc. (drawing 6, 106).

[0032]

[Effect of the Invention]Two or more pyroelectric infrared elements arranged by one dimension in the 1 box in this invention so that clearly from the above-mentioned explanation, The band pass amplifier for carrying out selection amplification of the signal generated in the infrared element is arranged the chopper mechanism for exciting change of the infrared lens arranged ahead of said infrared element and incidence infrared rays, and behind said infrared element, or it has a microcomputer which has input and output.

Therefore, a small and portable pyroelectric infrared detection device can be constituted.

Detection of a thermal image is also possible for this pyroelectric infrared detection device by being able to perform the temperature survey of the same part continuously, and also making a pyroelectric infrared detection device rotate with an external horizontal rotation mechanism.

[0033]In this pyroelectric infrared detection device, the time series variation of the signal from an infrared detector can detect passage of a human body etc., and the dead angle of a passage detecting band can be lost by combining spatially two or more these pyroelectric infrared detection devices. Installation of a device can also be performed easily and improvement in the accuracy of information, including detection probability, the move direction, \*\* / which absent state of human body passage, movement speed, etc., can be expected.

[0034]In addition, based on human body information, crime prevention and safety can be raised by operating apparatus, such as an alarm, a lighting system, and an automatic door, with this pyroelectric infrared detection device.

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## DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

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### [Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1](a) is a sectional view of the pyroelectric infrared detection device in which one example of this invention is shown.

(b) is a figure showing the functional order block diagram of the pyroelectric infrared detection device which is one example of this invention.

[Drawing 2]The arrangement figure of a pyroelectric infrared detector

[Drawing 3]The luminous-intensity-distribution figure of a pyroelectric infrared detection device

[Drawing 4]The explanatory view showing the electric signal output generating principle of a pyroelectric infrared detector

[Drawing 5](a) is an explanatory view showing the method which obtains a thermal image with the pyroelectric infrared detection device which is this invention.

(b) is the explanatory view.

[Drawing 6]The flow chart which shows series operation of the pyroelectric infrared detection device which is this invention

[Drawing 7]The figure showing the object passage detecting band by the pyroelectric infrared detection device which is this invention

[Drawing 8]The explanatory view of the object passage detecting method by the pyroelectric infrared detection device which is this invention

[Drawing 9]The lineblock diagram of the passage detecting band by two or more pyroelectric infrared detection devices which are this invention

[Drawing 10]The figure showing other examples which constitute a two-dimensional passage detecting band with two or more pyroelectric infrared detection devices

[Drawing 11]It is a lineblock diagram of an object passage sensing device by two pyroelectric infrared detection devices which are this invention.

[Drawing 12]The explanatory view of the situation of object passage with the object passage sensing device constituted by a pyroelectric infrared detection device

[Drawing 13]The lineblock diagram of the object passage sensing device by two or more pyroelectric infrared detection devices

[Drawing 14]The lineblock diagram of an object passage sensing device [ as opposed to three-dimensional space by two or more pyroelectric infrared detection devices which are one example of this invention ]

[Drawing 15]The figure showing an objective situation with the object passage sensing device to three-dimensional space

[Drawing 16](a) is an explanatory view of the pyroelectric infrared sensor for body detection which is a conventional example.

(b) The explanatory view

[Drawing 17](a) is a quantum plot plan of the pyroelectric infrared sensor for the human body move direction detection which is a conventional example.

(b) is a luminous-intensity-distribution figure of the pyroelectric infrared sensor for the human body move direction detection which is a conventional example.

(c) is an explanatory view of the move direction detecting method by the human body move direction detection pyro infrared sensor which is a conventional example.

**[Drawing 18]**The sectional view of the thermal image sensing device which is a conventional example

**[Drawing 19]**The schematic diagram of the human body passage sensing device which is a conventional example

**[Description of Notations]**

1 Pyroelectric infrared detector

3 Infrared transmission lens

5 Band pass amplifier

6 Stepping motor

8 Pyroelectric infrared detection device

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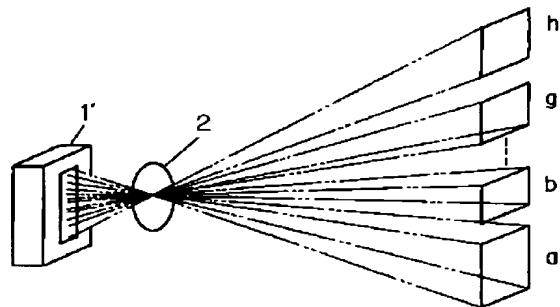
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DRAWINGS

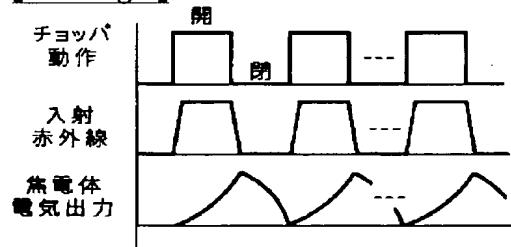
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[Drawing 3]

1 赤外線検出器  
2 赤外線透過レンズ



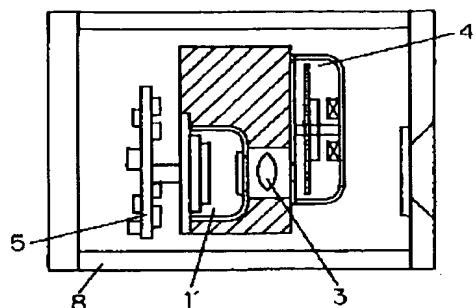
[Drawing 4]



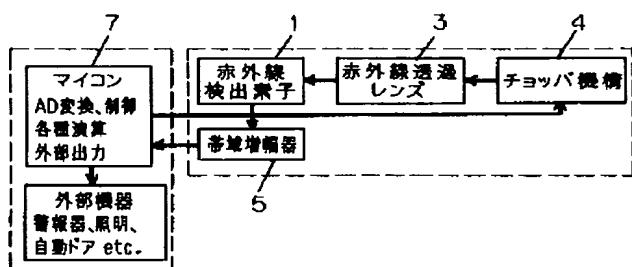
[Drawing 1]

1 赤外線検出器  
 3 赤外線透過レンズ  
 4 チョッパ機構  
 5 帯域増幅器

(a)



(b)



[Drawing 2]

1 焦電型赤外線検出素子



1-a



1-b



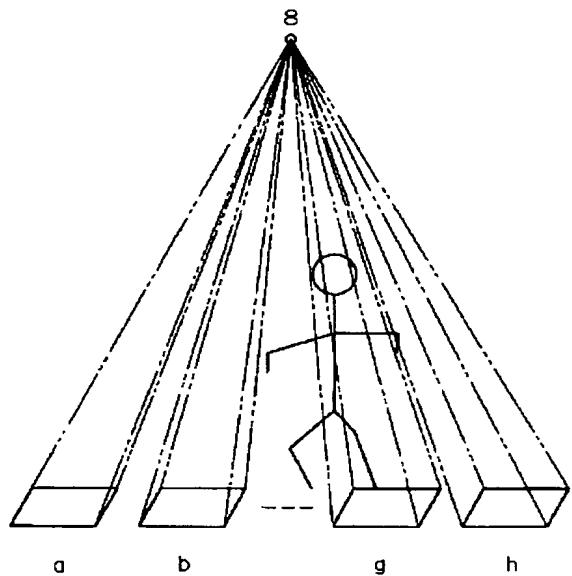
1-c



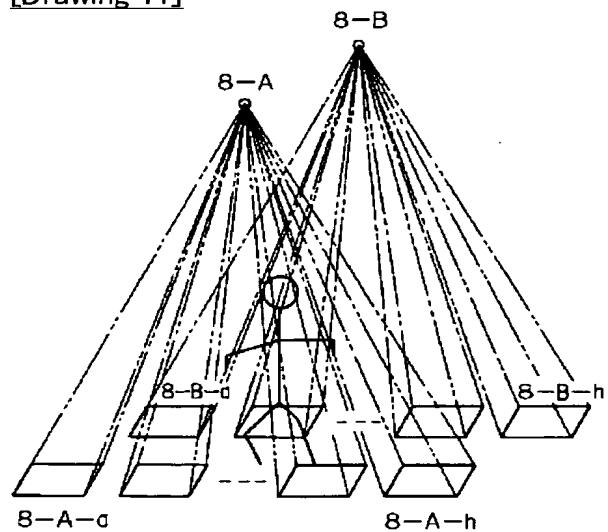
1-d

[Drawing 7]

8 焦電型赤外線検出装置

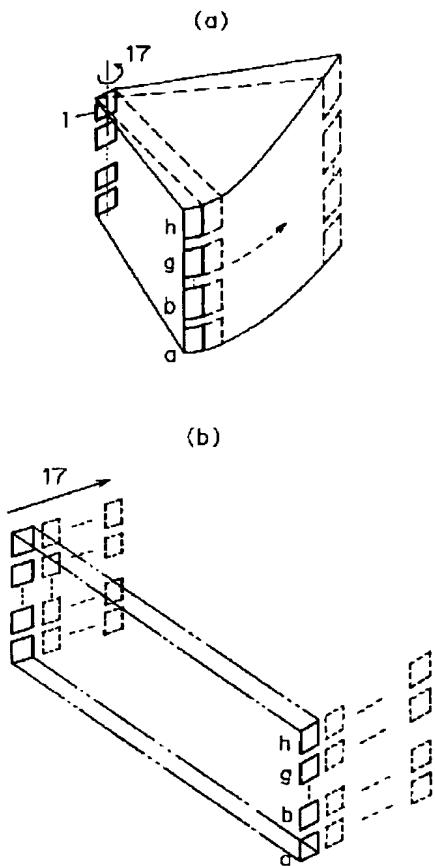


[Drawing 11]

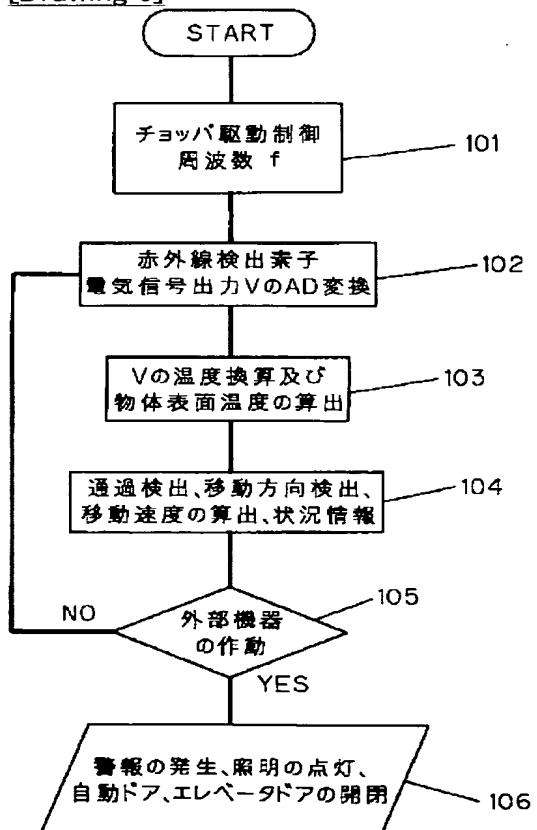


[Drawing 5]

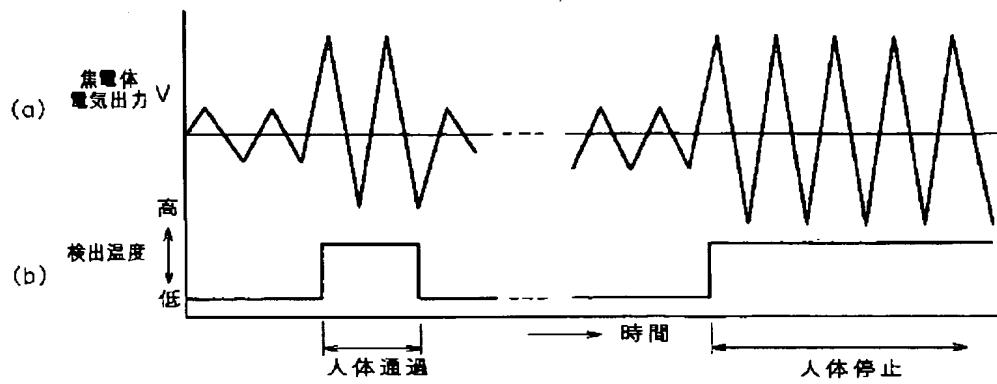
17 焦電型赤外線検出  
素子移動方向



[Drawing 6]

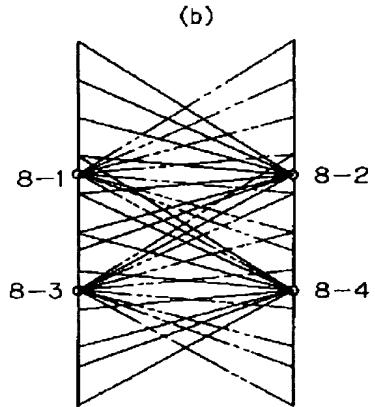
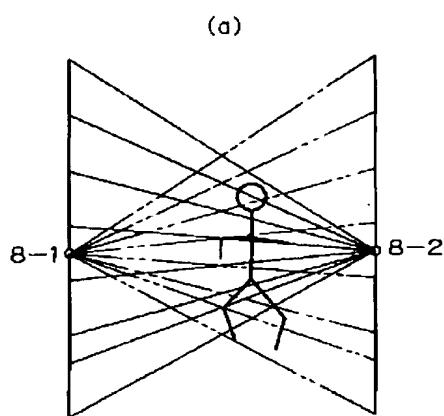


[Drawing 8]

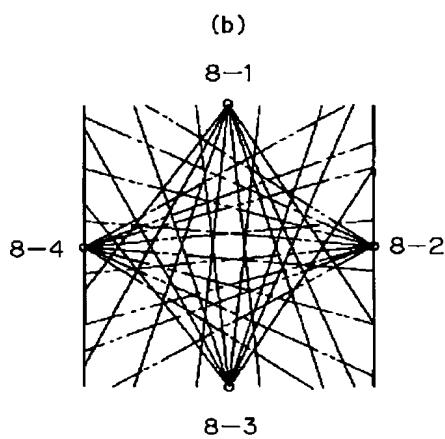
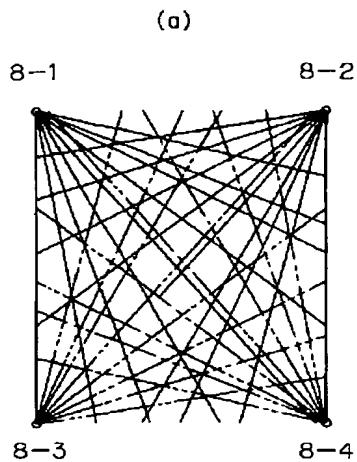


[Drawing 9]

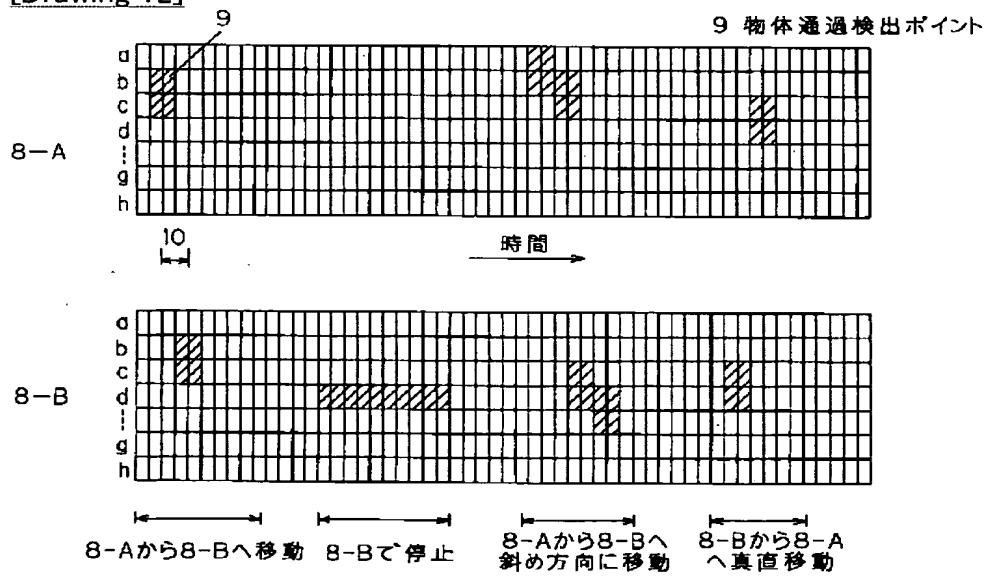
8 焦電型赤外線検出装置



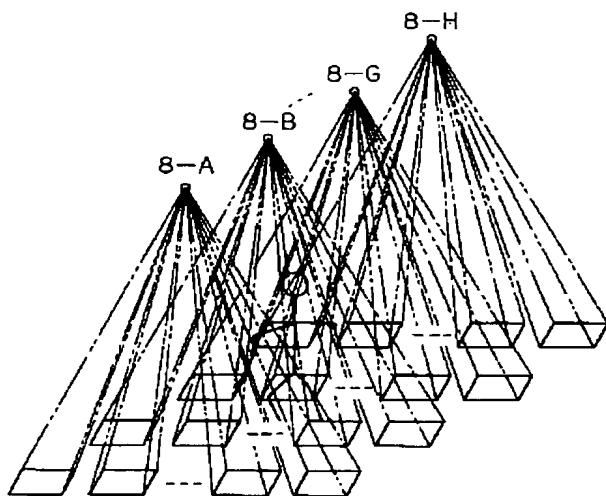
[Drawing 10]



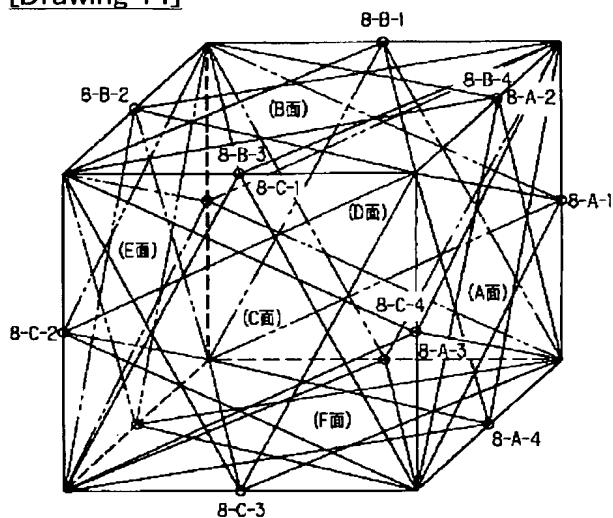
[Drawing 12]



[Drawing 13]

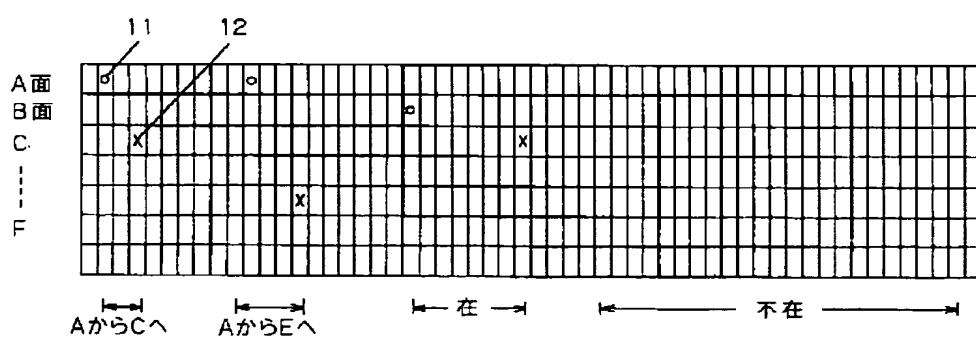


[Drawing 14]



[Drawing 15]

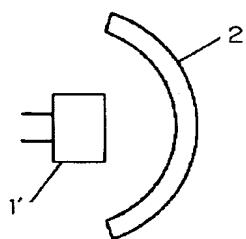
11 “入”検出  
12 “出”検出



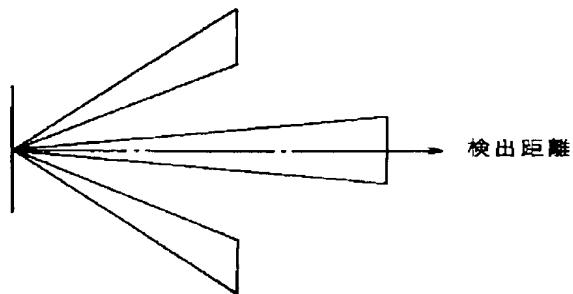
[Drawing 16]

1' 赤外線検出器  
2 フレネルレンズ

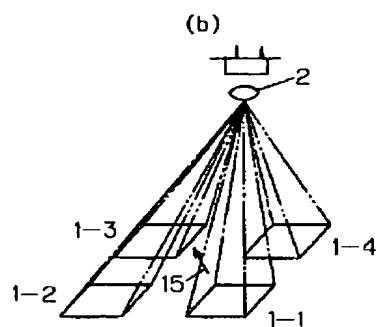
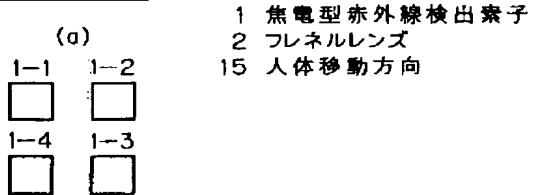
(a)



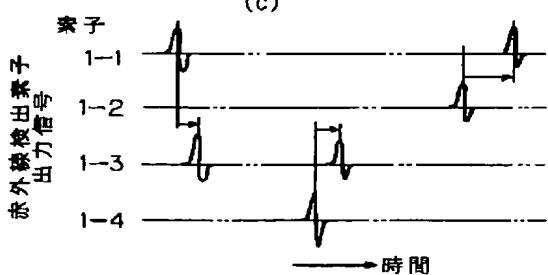
(b)



[Drawing 17]



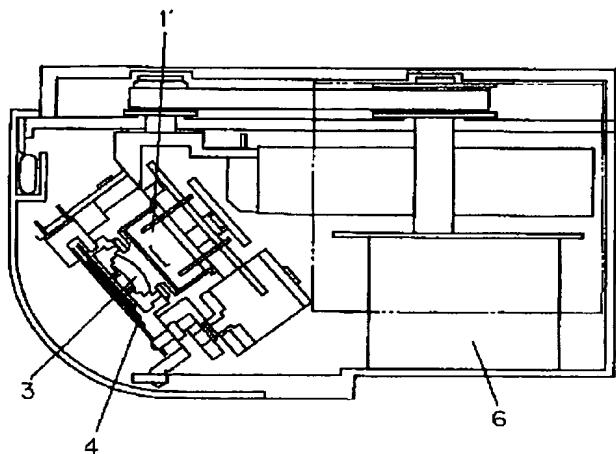
(c)



移動方向 1-1→1-3 1-3→1-4 1-2→1-1

[Drawing 18]

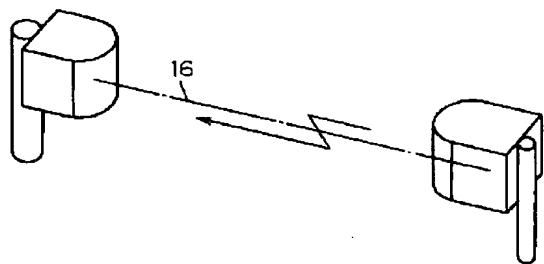
1' 焦電型赤外線検出器  
4 チョッパ機構  
6 ステッピングモータ



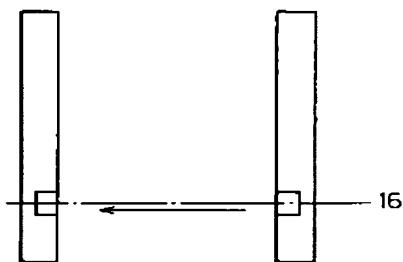
[Drawing 19]

16 光軸

(a)



(b)



[Translation done.]

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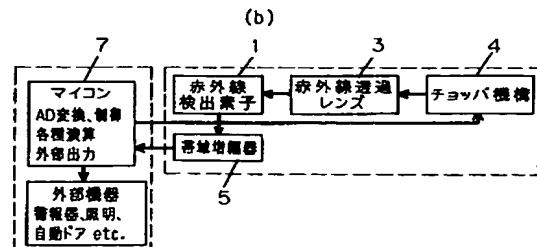
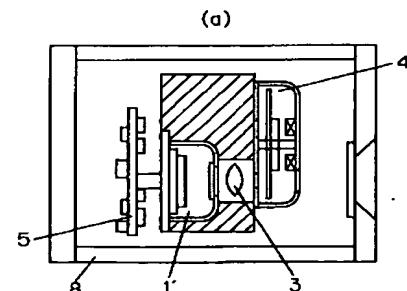
(54)【発明の名称】 焦電型赤外線検出装置

(57)【要約】

【課題】 小型でかつ簡単な構造の焦電型赤外線検出装置を提供するとともに、人体などの温熱物体の通過検出確率の向上を目的とするものである。

【解決手段】 一匡体内に、一次元に配列された複数の焦電型赤外線検出素子、赤外線透過レンズ、チョッパ機構、及び前記赤外線素子の後方に赤外線検出素子に発生した信号を選択増幅するための帯域増幅器を有する焦電型赤外線検出装置を構成し、この焦電型赤外線検出装置を複数配置することにより、2次元状あるいは3次元状の人体通過検出帯域を設けて、人体などの物体の通過を赤外線検出素子からの信号の時系列変化により検出する。

- 1 赤外線検出器
- 3 赤外線透過レンズ
- 4 チョッパ機構
- 5 帯域増幅器



## 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】一匡体内に、一次元に配列された複数の焦電型赤外線素子、前記赤外線素子の前方に配置した赤外線レンズ、入射赤外線の変化を励起させるためのチョッパ機構、及び前記赤外線素子の後方に赤外線素子に発生した信号を選択増幅するための帯域増幅器を配し、複数の焦電型赤外線素子に対応した範囲の温度を計測することを特徴とした焦電型赤外線検出装置。

【請求項2】前記焦電型赤外線検出装置を人体などの温熱物体の通過箇所に一つ以上配置し、赤外線検出帯を構成することにより、人体などの温熱物体の通過の検出を特徴とする焦電型赤外線検出装置。

【請求項3】前記焦電型赤外線検出装置において、複数の焦電型赤外線検出装置により構成された2次元の赤外線検出帯を複数、平行するように配し、人体などの温熱物体の通過検出時間の差により通過方向の検出と移動速度の検出を特徴とした請求項2記載の焦電型赤外線検出装置。

【請求項4】前記複数の焦電型赤外線検出装置に構成された死角のない2次元の赤外線検出帯域を3次元的に組み合わせることにより、構成された赤外線検出空間に対する人体などの温熱物体の出入りを検出することを特徴とする請求項2記載の焦電型赤外線検出装置。

## 【発明の詳細な説明】

## 【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、焦電型赤外線センサを用いた物体表面温度の測定及び物体の通過検出に関する。

## 【0002】

【従来の技術】従来、非接触で温度を測定する方式としては量子型赤外線センサによるもの、熱型赤外線センサによるものがあった。量子型赤外線センサは感度高く、応答速度も速いが冷却が必要であり、民生用には不向きである。一方、熱型赤外線センサは比較的感度が低く、応答速度は遅いが不要なため、民生市場では実用化されている。

【0003】熱型赤外線センサの中でも焦電効果を利用した焦電型赤外線センサは民生用としてよく使われている。図16(a)は人体検知用に使われる焦電型赤外線センサの構造図であり、1'は焦電型赤外線検出器であり、赤外線検出素子を1素子のみ有する。2はポリエチレン樹脂で構成されたフレネルレンズである。フレネルレンズ2は視野角に図16(b)のように配光特性を有する。前記焦電型赤外線センサは微分出力特性を有し、入射赤外線が変化した時の出力を発生する。したがって、前記焦電型赤外線センサの前方を人が通過した時、フレネルレンズ2の配光特性により焦電型赤外線センサには人体からの赤外線は断続的に入射され、これに応じた信号が人体の移動に伴う出力となる。

【0004】また、図17(a)のように配置された4

個の焦電型赤外線検出素子1とポリエチレン樹脂製のフレネルレンズ2や赤外線透過レンズ3を用いて、図17(b)のような配光特性を得ることにより、人体の移動に伴う各赤外線検出素子からの出力信号の時間差により移動方向を検出することができる。例えば、図17(c)に示すように赤外線検出素子1-1で人体を検出したのちに赤外線検出素子1-3で人体を検出した場合、図17(b)の15の矢印で示した方向に人体が移動したことになる。このような人体の移動方向を検出する焦電型赤外線センサも実用化されている。

【0005】図18は焦電型赤外線検出素子を用いた熱画像検出装置の断面図である。焦電型赤外線検出器1には図2のように焦電型赤外線素子1が複数個一次元に配列される。その配列方向に6のステッピングモータにより水平回転させるとともに4のチョッパ機構により周期的に赤外線の入射を行うことにより、2次元の熱画像を得ることができる。図18の熱画像検出装置は床や壁の輻射温度を計測することにより、空調機器の快適制御を実現する手段として用いた例もある。

【0006】さらに、人体通過検出には、図19のように発光部と受光部を分割した近赤外線(a)や光電管(b)を用いたものが、駅の自動改札口、入退場ゲート、ドアや埠に用いられている。

## 【0007】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、図16, 17のような構成の焦電型赤外線センサは人体検出や移動方向などを検出することができるが、微分出力特性を有するため、人体が静止すると人体検出が不可能となる。また、図17の焦電型赤外線センサでは人体の移動方向は赤外線検出素子から各3方向で計12方向までの移動方向検出に限られる。

【0008】また、図19(a), (b)のような人体通過検出方法は、受光部と発光部の光軸16の調整に精度を要する上に、人間が故意に発光部と受光部を結ぶ光線を避けて通るとその機能を失うことになる。

【0009】また、図18のような熱画像検出装置は、チョッパ機構を有し、物体表面の温度の測定が可能であり、静止人体の検出も可能であるが、一次元に配列された複数個の赤外線検出素子を図5(a)のように移動させて2次元の熱画像を得るため、その時間として数秒の時間を要し、人体などの通過検出には不向きである。また、水平回転を行うため特定の場所の温度測定を連続的に行うことにも適していない。加えて、水平回転駆動用のステッピングモータや水平回転部分を匡体内に有するため、装置自体の小型化にも適さない。

【0010】従来例である焦電型赤外線センサ、人体通過検出及び熱画像検出装置は、上記の課題を有していた。

【0011】本発明は、上記従来例の課題を解決するもので、一次元に配列された複数の焦電型赤外線検出素子

を用いて、小型でかつ簡単な構造の焦電型赤外線検出装置を構成することを目的とするものである。

【0012】さらに、本発明は、上記焦電型赤外線検出装置を用いて、人体などの温熱物体の通過検出装置を構成し、人体通過箇所に対し、死角がない赤外線検出域を設けるとともに装置設置が容易に行え、人体などの温熱物体の通過検出や情報の確率を向上させることを目的とするものである。

### 【0013】

【課題を解決するための手段】上記課題を解決するため本発明は、一匡体内に、一次元に配列された複数の焦電型赤外線素子、前記赤外線素子の前方に配置した赤外線レンズ、入射赤外線の変化を励起させるためのチョッパ機構、及び前記赤外線素子の後方に赤外線素子に発生した信号を選択増幅するための帯域増幅器を設けたものである。

【0014】また、本焦電型赤外線検出装置を人体などの温熱物体の通過帯に設置することで、焦電型赤外線検出装置からの出力される時系列の温度変化を用いて人体などの温熱物体の通過を検出したり、前記焦電型赤外線検出装置を複数個組み合わせることにより、人体などの温熱物体の移動方向や検出確率を向上させるものである。

### 【0015】

【発明の実施の形態】本発明は、一匡体内に、一次元に配列された複数の焦電型赤外線素子、前記赤外線素子の前方に配置した赤外線レンズ、入射赤外線の変化を励起させるためのチョッパ機構、及び前記赤外線素子の後方に赤外線素子に発生した信号を選択増幅するための帯域増幅器を設けたことにより、一次元に配列された複数の赤外線検出素子に対応した箇所の輻射温度を同時に、しかも連続的に検出できるとともに、簡単で小型の焦電型赤外線検出装置が提供できる。さらに、入出力を有するマイクロコンピュータを設けたり、匡体内外に配された機器を動作させることにより、携帯可能な焦電型赤外線検出装置が提供できる。

【0016】加えて、本焦電型赤外線検出装置を赤外線検出素子の配列方向に対し、垂直方向に移動させることで従来例の熱画像検出装置と同じ機能が付加される。

【0017】また、本焦電型赤外線検出装置は、人体などの温熱物体の通過帯に容易に設置でき、人体などの通過を検出したり、本焦電型赤外線検出装置を複数個組み合わせることにより、人体などの移動方向や検出確率を向上させることができる。

### 【0018】

【実施例】以下、本発明の一実施例における焦電型赤外線検出装置について図面とともに説明する。

【0019】図1(a)は、一実施例である焦電型赤外線検出装置の断面図を示しており、1'は図2のように一次元に複数個配列された焦電型赤外線検出素子1によ

り構成された赤外線検出器である。3は赤外線通過レンズであり、赤外線検出器1'の赤外線検出素子1とともに図3の帯状に広がる配光a, b, …hを得る。すなわち、焦電型赤外線検出装置は前記帯状の各配光a, b, …hに対応した部分の放射赤外線を検出する。4は偏平モータのロータに一部切り欠きを有する円板からなるチョッパ機構であり、図4のようにチョッパ機構4を一定周期で動作させると入射赤外線もこれに同期して変化する。そして、この入射赤外線の変化に対応して、焦電型赤外線素子1には電気信号出力が励起される。

【0020】この電気信号出力Vは、ステファン・ボルツマンの法則に従い、(1)式のように、チョッパの絶対温度T<sub>c</sub>と被測定物体表面絶対温度T<sub>b</sub>の各4乗の差に比例する。

### 【0021】

$$V = k_1 \cdot (T_b^4 - T_c^4) \quad (1)$$

(但し、k<sub>1</sub>は比例定数)

しかしながら、被測定物体表面絶対温度T<sub>b</sub>とチョッパの絶対温度T<sub>c</sub>の差が小さい場合には、電気信号出力Vは、T<sub>b</sub>とT<sub>c</sub>の差に線形的に変化し、(2)式のように表することが可能である。

### 【0022】

$$V = k_2 \cdot (T_b - T_c) \quad (2)$$

(但し、k<sub>2</sub>は比例定数)

また、図1の5はチョッパの周期を中心通過帯域とする帯域増幅器であり、50/60Hzなどの商用電源の影響や赤外線検出素子の熱的な低周波数のノイズなどを低減するとともに、得られた電気信号出力Vを増幅する。

【0023】したがって、k<sub>2</sub>が求められれば、被測定物体表面絶対温度T<sub>b</sub>とチョッパの絶対温度T<sub>c</sub>の差は、(2)式よりV/k<sub>2</sub>で簡単に算出でき、チョッパの絶対温度T<sub>c</sub>が予め分かっていれば、(3)式のように被測定物体表面絶対温度T<sub>b</sub>が求められる。

### 【0024】

$$T_b = T_c + V / k_2 \quad (3)$$

図18の熱画像検出装置も(1)～(3)の計算式により各焦電型赤外線検出素子1に対応した部分の温度測定を行うが、本発明の焦電型赤外線検出装置はステッピングモータ6を匡体内に含まないため、装置を小型化できるとともに特定部分の温度測定を連続して行うことができる。

【0025】図5のように、本焦電型赤外線装置を焦電型赤外線素子1の配列方向と垂直方向に水平回転(a)させたり、直線的に移動(b)させることにより、図18の熱画像検出装置と同様に熱画像の検出が可能である。

【0026】図1(b)は、本焦電型赤外線検出装置8の機能別のブロックダイアグラムを示したものであり、図6は本焦電型赤外線検出装置の動作のフローを示す。焦電型赤外線検出装置による温度検出を行うためには、

各焦電型赤外線検出素子1の電気信号出力VをA/D変換したり(102)、(3)式の計算(103)を行うマイクロコンピュータ7が必要であり、このマイクロコンピュータ7はチョッパ機構4(101)の制御やその他の通過検出や移動方向検出などの演算(104)を行い、その結果の出力(106)も行う。図1(a)の焦電型赤外線検出装置8の匡体内にマイクロコンピュータ7、出力表示機能や電源などを内蔵することにより携帯可能な焦電型赤外線検出装置8が提供できる。

【0027】図3の焦電型赤外線検出装置の帯状の配光a, b, …hを人など物体通過帯域に設置することにより、図7のように複数の通過検出範囲を得ることができる。本焦電型赤外線検出装置8は、チョッパ機構4により物体からの放射赤外線の変化を(2)式の電気出力信号の検出や(3)式の物体表面温度の算出を連続して行うことにより、例えば図8(a)のように人体などの物体通過に伴う電気信号出力Vの変化や検出温度の変化(b)などの急激な状態の変化を捉えることができる。これにより、通過検出範囲に対して、通過や静止といった状況の検出が可能である。本焦電型赤外線検出装置単体で、通過物体の放射赤外線の変化を検出するため、図19の通過検出装置のような発光部と受光部の光軸の調整を行う必要がない。

【0028】焦電型赤外線検出装置8の配光特性a, b, …hは図3のように焦電型赤外線検出装置から扇状に広がっていくため、焦電型赤外線検出装置8の近辺は死角が広く存在するとともに、各焦電型赤外線検出素子1は図2のように間隔をあけて配されるため、生じる死角も存在する。したがって、2台の焦電型赤外線検出装置8-1, 8-2を対向させて配置することにより、図9(a)のような通過検出帯域を得ることができるとともに、死角を削減することができる。また、焦電型赤外線検出装置8の通過検出帯域は赤外線透過レンズ2の画角により決定されるため、図9(b)のように(a)の組み合わせを縦方向に並べることにより、2次元の通過検出帯域を拡大することができる。さらに、焦電型赤外線検出装置8を複数個用いて、図10(a)や(b)のように2次元の通過検出帯域を構成し、死角を完全にくさずとも可能であり、複数個の焦電型赤外線検出装置により通過検出を行うことにより、通過検出の確率を向上させることができるとともに、複数個の内の1つが故障しても、他の焦電型赤外線検出装置により補完されるため、通過検出システムを構成した場合、システムの信頼性も向上する。

【0029】また、図11のように2つの焦電型赤外線検出装置8-A, Bを並行して配置することにより、2つの独立した通過検出帯域を設けることができる。図8のように各赤外線検出素子の電気信号出力の急激な状態変化や検出温度の急激な変化による物体通過検出ポイント9を時間的に観測することにより、図12に示したよ

うな焦電型赤外線検出装置8-Aから8-Bへの方向への移動や停止状態の検出に加えて、移動時間10の測定や通過検出帯域の幅が分かっていれば、移動速度の検出も可能であり、物体通過検出ポイントの状態変化を各赤外線検出素子レベルまで解析することにより、人体などの物体が、例えば、"斜め方向"とか、"まっすぐ"に横切っていったということの検出可能である。複数個の焦電型赤外線装置8を図13のように並列に設置することにより、更に詳細な人体の移動方向、状態や移動速度の変化までも検出可能である。各通過検出帯域を図9や図10のようにして構成することも可能であり、前述したように検出確率、移動方向、状態や移動速度などの精度の向上につながる。

【0030】さらに、複数の焦電型赤外線検出装置で構成された図9, 10, 11, 12の2次元の通過検出帯域を図14のように3次元的に構成することにより、空間への入退出の情報が得られる。例えば、図15のように複数の焦電型赤外線検出装置8で構成された空間領域へ入る方向を○(11)、出る方向を×(12)として検出されると、"A面から入ってC面へ出で行った"とか"A面から入ってE面への出て行った"移動などといった情報や空間を部屋とすると在室時間や不在の時間といった情報も得ることができる(図15)。

【0031】このようにして、人体の通過検出を本焦電型赤外線検出装置にて行い、その結果により得られた情報をもとに外部に配された警報、照明や自動ドア/エレベータのドアの開閉などを作動させることにより防犯や安全性を向上させることができる(図6, 106)。

#### 【0032】

【発明の効果】本発明は上記説明から明らかなように、一匡体内に、一次元に配列された複数の焦電型赤外線素子、前記赤外線素子の前方に配置した赤外線レンズ、入射赤外線の変化を励起させるためのチョッパ機構、及び前記赤外線素子の後方に赤外線素子に発生した信号を選択増幅するための帯域増幅器を配したり、入出力を有するマイクロコンピュータを有することにより小型で携帯可能な焦電型赤外線検出装置を構成できる。また、本焦電型赤外線検出装置は、同じ箇所の温度測定を連続して行うことができる上に、外部の水平回転機構により焦電型赤外線検出装置を回転駆動することにより熱画像の検出も可能である。

【0033】また、本焦電型赤外線検出装置において、赤外線検出素子からの信号の時系列変化により人体などの通過を検出が可能であり、本焦電型赤外線検出装置を複数個空間的に組み合わせることにより通過検出帯域の死角をなくすことができる。さらに、装置の設置も容易に行え、人体通過の検出確率、移動方向、在/不在などの状態や移動速度などの情報の精度の向上が期待できる。

【0034】加えて、本焦電型赤外線検出装置により、

人体情報に基づいて、警報機、照明装置、自動ドアなどの機器を作動させることにより防犯や安全性を向上させることができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】(a)は本発明の一実施例を示す焦電型赤外線検出装置の断面図

(b)は本発明の一実施例である焦電型赤外線�出装置の機能別ブロックダイアグラムを示す図

【図2】焦電型赤外線検出素子の配列図

【図3】焦電型赤外線検出装置の配光図

【図4】焦電型赤外線検出素子の電気信号出力発生原理を示す説明図

【図5】(a)は本発明である焦電型赤外線検出装置により熱画像を得る方式を示す説明図

(b)は同説明図

【図6】本発明である焦電型赤外線検出装置の一連動作を示すフローチャート

【図7】本発明である焦電型赤外線検出装置による物体通過検出帯域を示す図

【図8】本発明である焦電型赤外線検出装置による物体通過検出方法の説明図

【図9】本発明である複数の焦電型赤外線検出装置による通過検出帯域の構成図

【図10】複数の焦電型赤外線検出装置により2次元の通過検出帯域を構成する他の実施例を示す図

【図11】本発明である2台の焦電型赤外線検出装置により物体通過検出装置の構成図

【図12】焦電型赤外線検出装置により構成された物体通過検出装置により物体通過の状況の説明図

【図13】複数の焦電型赤外線検出装置による物体通過検出装置の構成図

【図14】本発明の一実施例である複数の焦電型赤外線検出装置により3次元の空間に対する物体通過検出装置の構成図

【図15】3次元の空間に対する物体通過検出装置により物体の状況を示す図

【図16】(a)は従来例である人体検出用焦電型赤外線センサの説明図

(b)同説明図

【図17】(a)は従来例である人体移動方向検出用焦電型赤外線センサの量子配置図

(b)は従来例である人体移動方向検出用焦電型赤外線センサの配光図

(c)は従来例である人体移動方向検出焦電型赤外線センサによる移動方向検出方法の説明図

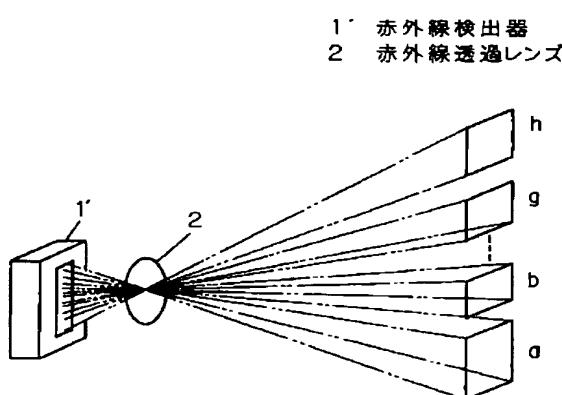
【図18】従来例である熱画像検出装置の断面図

【図19】従来例である人体通過検出装置の概略図

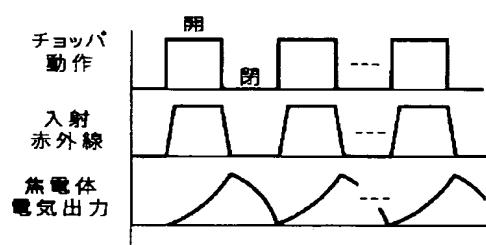
【符号の説明】

- 1 焦電型赤外線検出素子
- 3 赤外線透過レンズ
- 5 帯域増幅器
- 6 ステッピングモータ
- 8 焦電型赤外線検出装置

【図3】

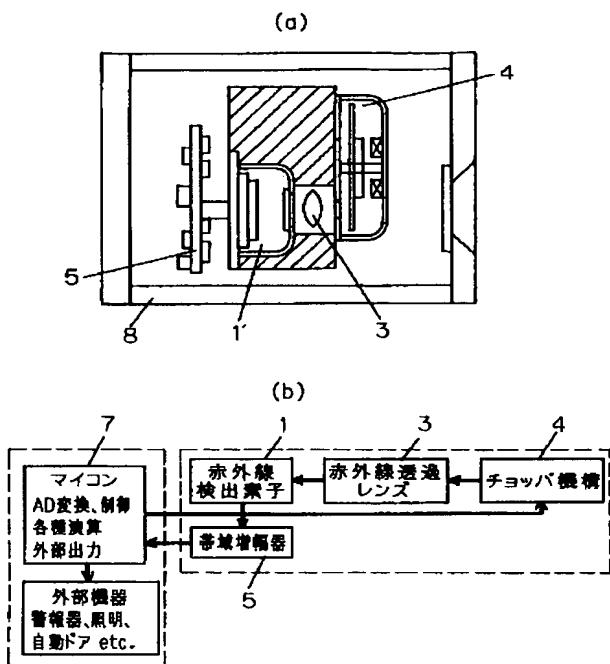


【図4】



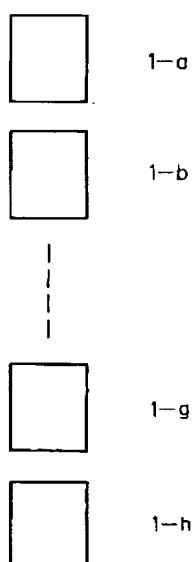
【図1】

1 赤外線検出器  
3 赤外線透過レンズ  
4 チョッパ機構  
5 帯域増幅器



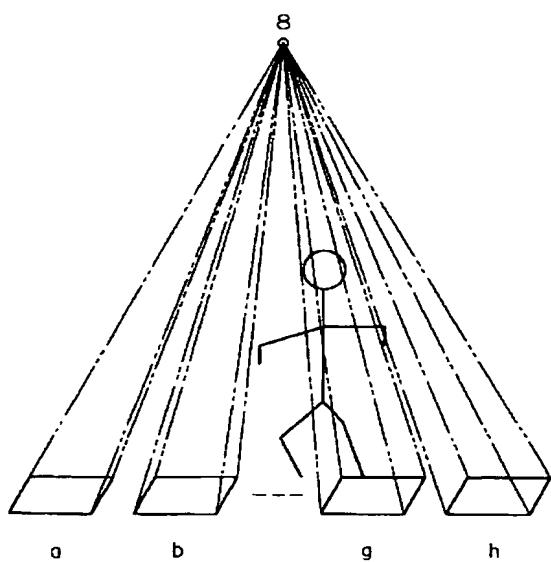
【図2】

1 焦電型赤外線検出素子

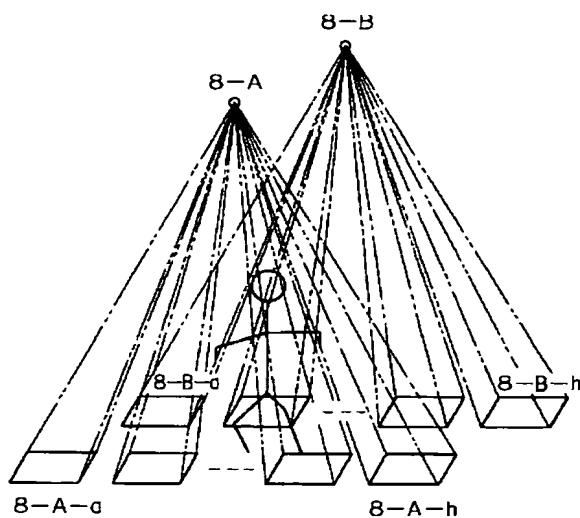


【図7】

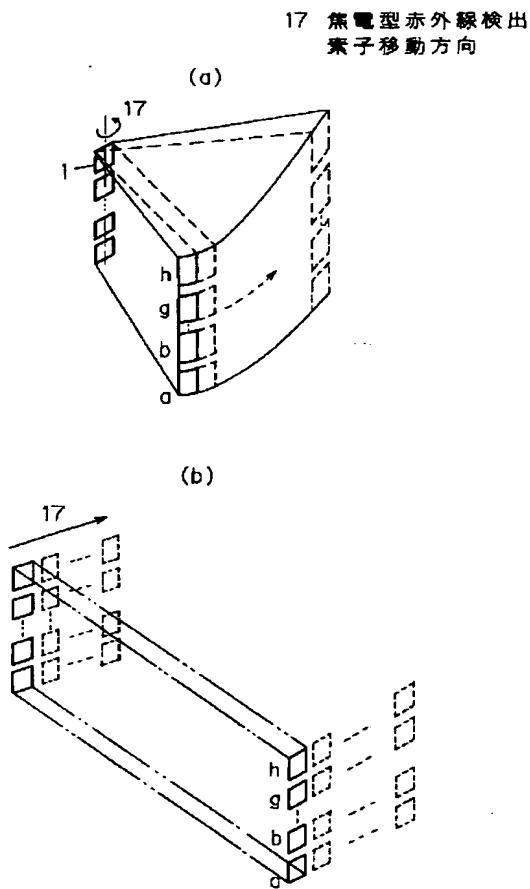
8 焦電型赤外線検出装置



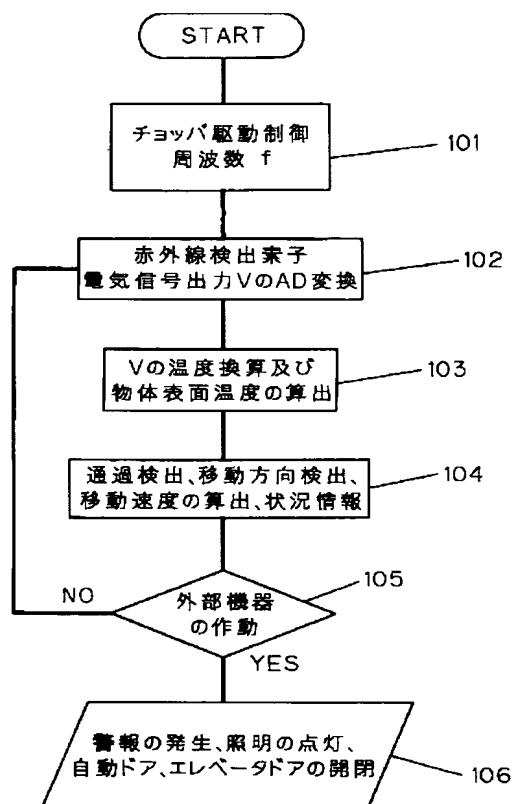
【図11】



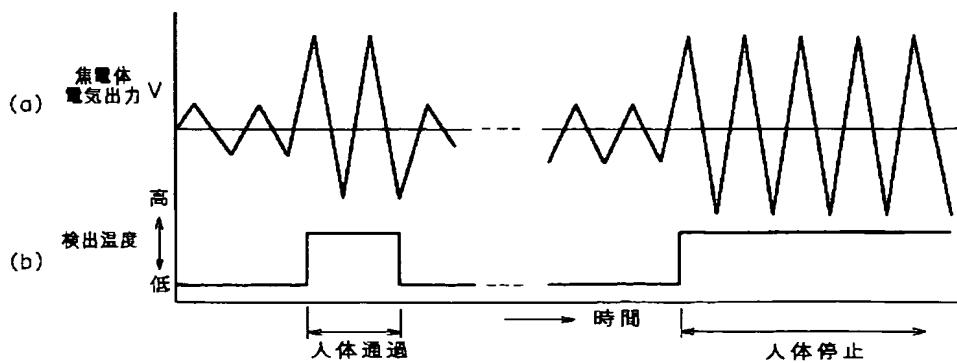
【図5】



【図6】



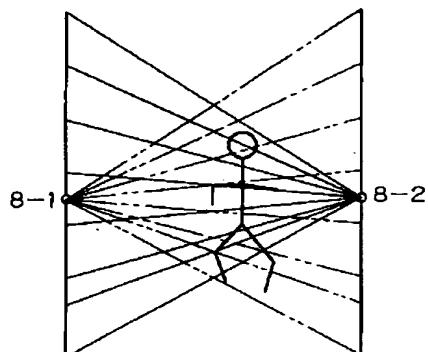
【図8】



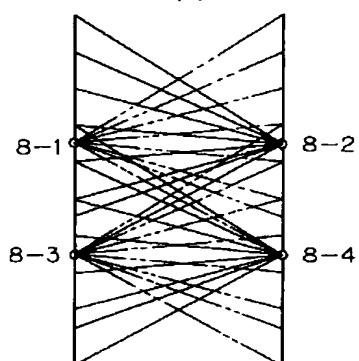
【図9】

## 8 焦電型赤外線検出装置

(a)

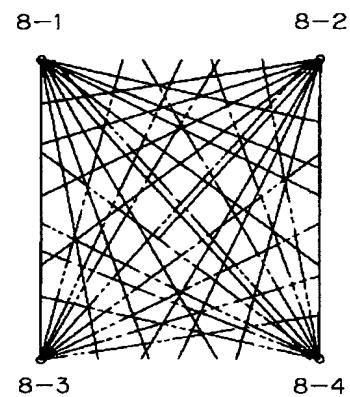


(b)

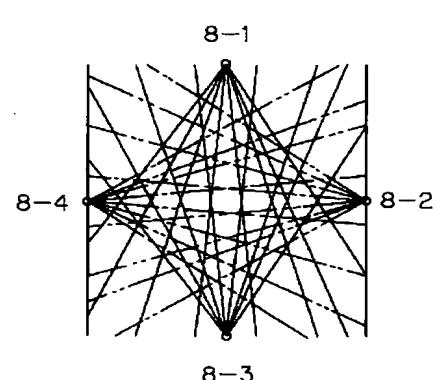


【図10】

(a)

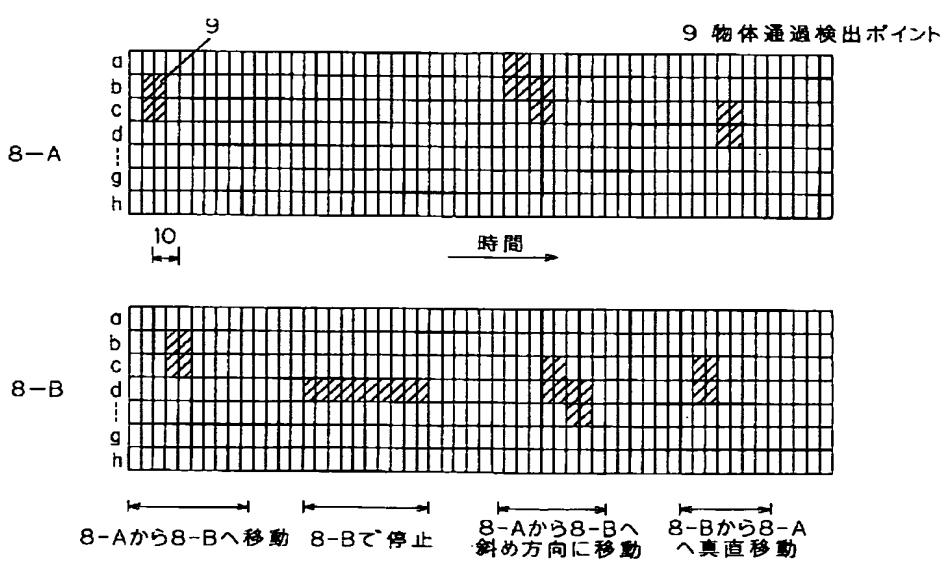


(b)

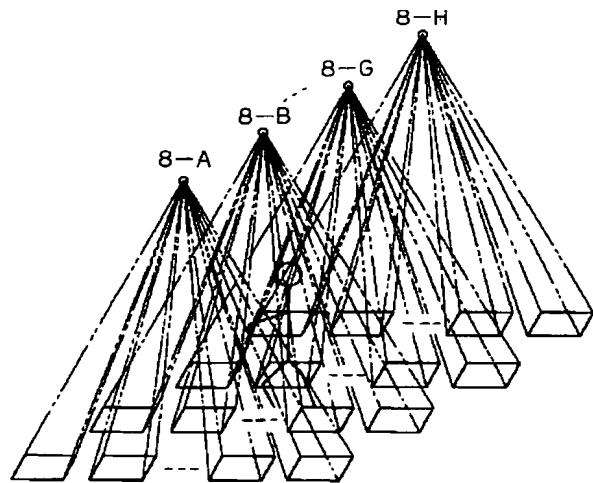


【図12】

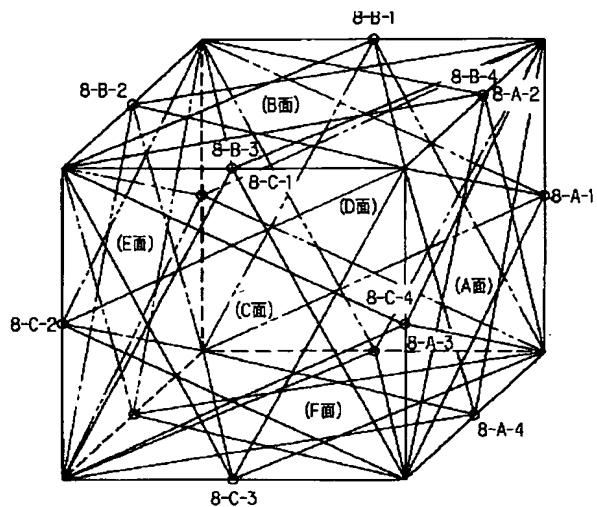
## 9 物体通過検出ポイント



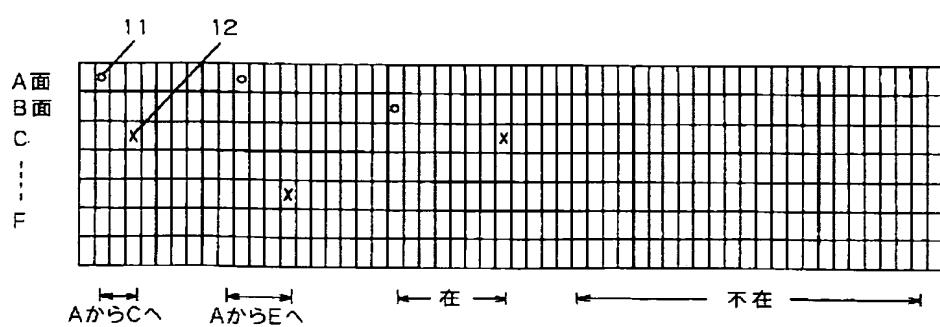
【図13】



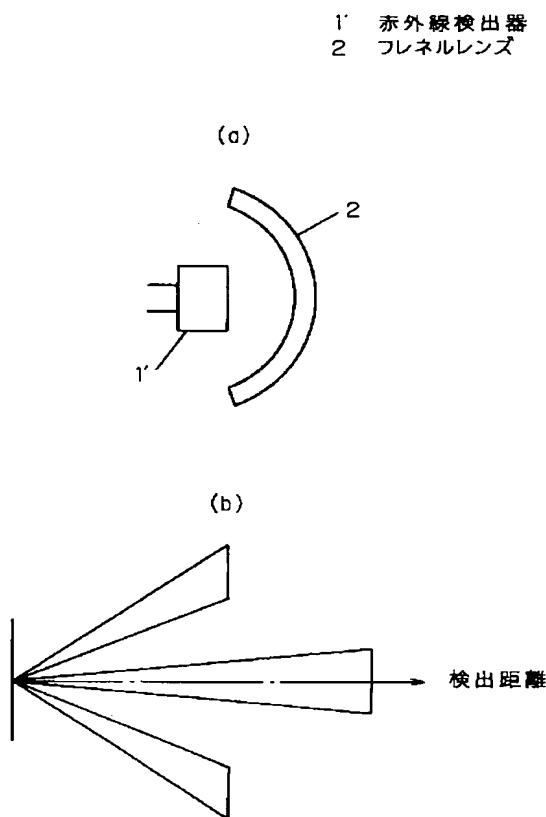
【図14】



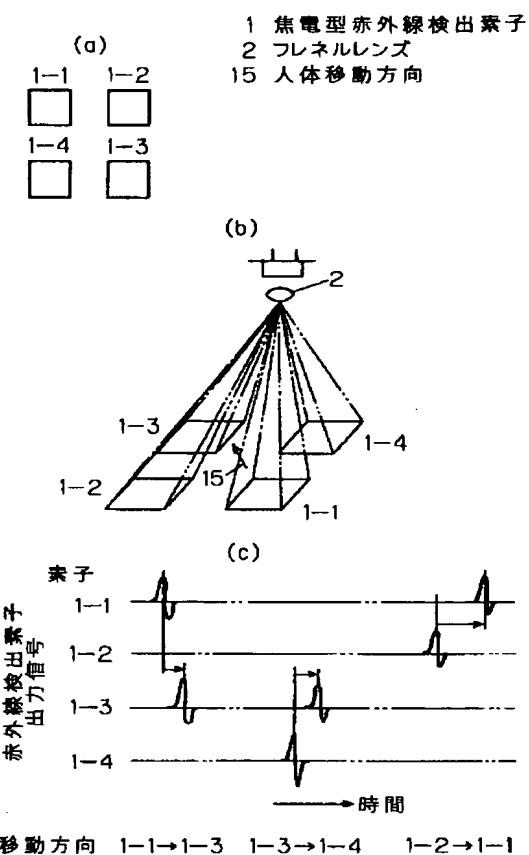
【図15】



【図16】

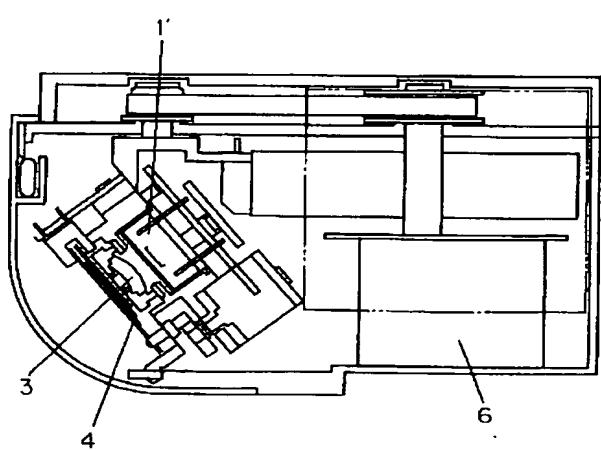


【図17】



【図18】

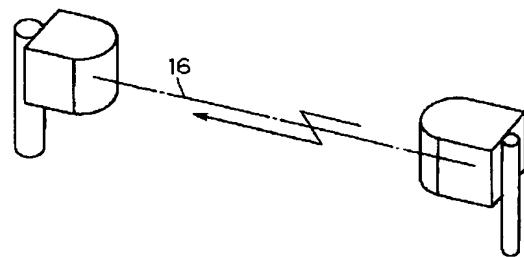
1' 焦電型赤外線検出器  
4 チョッパ機構  
6 ステッピングモータ



【図19】

16 光軸

(a)



(b)

